MARY-LAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1780.

LONDON, *May* 8.

ON Friday, in the lower aſſembly, general Conway roſe, and after a long introduction, moved to bring in a bill for quieting the troubles that have for ſome time ſubſiſted between Great-Britain and America, and enabling majeſty to ſend out commiſſioners with full to treat with America for that purpoſe. candour, he ſaid, he would read the bill intended to bring in (if leave ſhould be given by the houſe) from which they would be better able to ſee at one view what his intention was, than they could learn it from all he had ſaying. He then read the bill. In the preamble it reminded America of the nature of alliances, by mentioning deſpotic and popiſh powers. It then proceeded to enact, that the act, the Boſton port act, the tonnage act, intercourſe act, and every other act America complained of, ſhould be repealed, and trial by jury, the poſt-office, the admiralty courts, reſtored, from the moment America claimed it as a benefit, on the concluſion of a treaty of peace and conciliation with his majeſty: and it authoriſed his majeſty to ſend out commiſſioners, with full powers to treat with the colonies.

Having read it, the general ſaid he was neither ſo mad nor ſo obſtinate as to be attached to the wording of the preamble, or of the reſt of the bill, or to any part of it, as to give way to better words or wiſer clauſes, ſhould the houſe either propoſe the one or the other; he only begged them to receive it, to alter it, add to it, diminiſh it, new mould it, take the bad out of it, and keep only what was good in it. In ſhort to do with it what they pleaſed, provided they proceed to ſomething on the ſame principle. Lord Pigot ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Eden expreſſed his ſentiments againſt the motion, and gave the following, among other reaſons, for objecting to it. That the generous inclinations and affections of Great-Britain were ſufficiently known to all the world. The colonies were now in the very moment of recollection. "The balance of deſperate rebellion, and returning loyalty is now, he ſaid, equally poiſed; trembles on its center; at ſuch a moment only confidence, wiſdom, moderation, and the avoiding of untoward events, might decide in their favour, but precipitation in our councils, perfluous diſcuſſions, domeſtic diviſions, unwiſed and premature overtures, might turn the ſcale for ever againſt us." He deprecated the diſcuſſion; he wiſhed to diſmiſs the buſineſs with poſſible reſpect to its mover, and therefore moved the order of the day.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke to the queſtion, and a quarter paſt twelve the houſe divided on the motion for the order of the day being put, which was carried by 123 againſt 81. The houſe roſe at half paſt twelve.

May 25. Governor Pownall in the houſe of commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill, to enable the king to make a convention of peace, or to conclude a peace with the colonies on terms convenient and neceſſary, &c. He ſtated previouſly his unwillingneſs to offer ſuch a motion, unleſs upon reading it to the houſe he could obſerve a diſpoſition to receive and adopt it. He took notice alſo, of the miſchief attending debates on ſuch topics, unleſs they tended to ſomething certainly uſeful, and therefore deſired enlarging further on the ſubject till he could bring in the bill, &c.

He was ſeconded by Mr. Dempſter, who, among other topics, pointed out the awkward ſituation of conducting ſo great a war, in which no perſon could enter the iſland to propoſe or conſult upon terms of peace, without being liable to be ſeized as a criminal.

The ſpeaker then put the queſtion, which ſeemed likely to paſs without any diſſent,

When Mr. Eden interrupted it.

Extract of a letter from Rochfort, May 16.

"Mr. Adams, who is deputed by congreſs to aſſiſt at any conferrences that may take place for the purpoſe of bringing about a peace, has been here ſome time, and has had the honour of being introduced to their majeſties and the royal family."

June 3. Yeſterday morning purſuant to a reſolution of the proteſtant aſſociation, a number of perſons met in St. George's fields, where Lord George Gordon joined them about eleven o'clock. Between eleven and twelve they ſet out (ſix abreaſt) over London bridge, through Cornhill, and the city, to the amount of about 30,000 men, to the houſe of commons, with the proteſtant petition, againſt the bill paſſed laſt ſeſſion in favour of the Roman catholics; which was carried on a man's head, whom lord Gordon preſented it.

The number of perſons who had put blue cockades in their hats, no ſooner reached the avenues to the two houſes of parliament than they began to exerciſe the moſt arbitrary and dictatorial power over both lords and commons. Some of the members they obliged to take oaths that they would vote for the repeal of the act paſſed laſt year, for granting liberty of conſcience to the Roman catholics; and almoſt every one they obliged to put blue cockades in their hats, and cry out "no popery, no popery." It happened we believe rather by accident than deſign, that the lords ſpiritual and temporal received moſt interruption from them. They ſtopped the archbiſhop of York, and groſſly inſulted him. They next ſeized on the lord preſident of the council, whom they puſhed about in the rudeſt manner, and kicked violently on the legs.

Lord Mansfield was alſo daringly abuſed and traduced to his face. They ſtopped lord Stormont's carriage, and great numbers of them got upon the wheels, box, &c. taking the moſt imprudent liberties with his lordſhip, who was as it were in their poſſeſſion for near half an hour, and would not perhaps have got ſo ſoon away, had not a gentleman jumped into his lordſhip's carriage, and by harranguing the mob perſuaded them to deſiſt. The duke of Northumberland was much ill treated, and had his pocket picked of his watch. The biſhop of Litchfield had his gown torn; the biſhop of Lincoln's wheels of his carriage were taken off, and his lordſhip almoſt by miracle eſcaped any perſonal damage. The earl of Hillſborough and lord Townſhend came down together in the carriage of the former, who was known by the mob, and moſt groſſly inſulted. His lordſhip would have felt their fury more, had not lord Townſhend whom ſome of them recollected, and profeſſed a friendſhip for, been with him; as it was, they were both greatly puſhed about, and ſent into the houſe without their bags, and with their hair hanging looſe on their ſhoulders. Lord Willoughby de Brooke, lord Boſton, and lord Aſhburnham, were extremely roughly handled; the two latter were in the hands of the mob, and were buffetted about, not only with an indecent and unwarrantable freedom, but with a mercileſs and unmanly ſeverity for a conſiderable time. Lord St. John, lord Dudley, and many other lords were inſulted and perſonally ill treated. We do not hear that any of the members of the houſe of commons received much inſult, further than verbal abuſe, excepting only Wellbore Ellis, Eſq; whom the mob purſued to the Guildhall, Weſtminſter, the windows of which building they broke all to pieces, and when they found Mr. Ellis, handled him very roughly. They broke the front glaſs of lord Trentham's viz a-viz, and were extremely inſulting to his lordſhip, whom they detained in his carriage a conſiderable time.

The avenues of the houſe of commons were ſo filled with them from the outer door, up to the very door of the houſe, (which latter they twice attempted to force open) that it was with the utmoſt difficulty the members got in or out of the houſe. They attempted, in like manner, to force their way into the houſe of peers; but by the good management of Sir Francis Molyneux, and the proper exertion of the door keepers, under his direction, all the paſſages from the ſtreet door, and round the houſe, were kept clear.

June 6. Yeſterday the mob which take part with the proteſtants, continued very riotous in Rope makers alley, Moorfields; they continued to burn every thing they could find in the chapel ſchool-houſe, and dwelling houſes belonging to the Roman catholic people; they took every piece of wood they could find, and burned it, the roof of the buildings not eſcaping. They pulled down a houſe belonging to the Roman catholic ſchoolmaſter, in Moorfields, in about one hour yeſterday, which, when done, ſome thouſands went to the Roman catholic ſchool in Charles ſquare, Hoxton, where they behaved in a very riotous manner. Guards are placed at the Sardinian and Bavarian ambaſſadors chapels, night and day.

Laſt night a large mob of riotous perſons ſuddenly attacked the houſe of Sir George Saville in Leiceſter fields, made a forcible entry, and gutted it of beſt part of the furniture, which they piled up in the ſtreet, and ſet fire to; a party of the horſe guards being ſent for, the mob diſperſed, but the furniture was conſumed.

The houſe of Mr. Rainforth, tallow-chandler, in Stanhope ſtreet, Clare market, was alſo laſt night ſet fire to by ſome evil diſpoſed perſons, and was burning furiouſly when this paper went to preſs.

June 7. Yeſterday about noon, a conſiderable body of people aſſembled again in St. George's fields, and from thence proceeded in a body to Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, with cockades in their hats, colours flying, &c. About one o'clock, detachments of the horſe, foot guards, and light horſe, paraded the ſtreets to preſerve a paſſage for the members carriages to the different houſes. Another detachment of foot guards took poſſeſſion of Weſtminſter-hall, the doors of which they at laſt cloſed to prevent the mob entering there; ſeveral members of both houſes who walked down on foot were thus prevented from getting into the houſe for a conſiderable time, among which was Mr. Burke, who was preſently ſurrounded by ſome of the moſt decent of the petitioners, who expoſtulated with him on his conduct, in abetting Sir George Saville's motion for the Roman catholic bill; Mr. Burke in his defence ſaid he certainly ſeconded the motion for the bill, and thought himſelf juſtified in ſo doing; ſaid he underſtood he was a marked man on whom the petitioners meant to wreak their vengeance; and therefore he walked out ſingly amongſt them, conſcious of having done nothing that deſerved their cenſure in the ſlighteſt degree, having always been the advocate for the people, and meaning to continue ſo.

Mr. Burke at laſt got rid of theſe troubleſome interrogaters. The mob, ſome thouſands of whom were armed with poleaxes, cutlaſſes, bludgeons, &c. now attacked ſeveral of the peers, on their way to the houſe, whom they roughly treated, particularly lord Sandwich, whoſe chariot they broke, and who was obliged to return to the admiralty, having his face much cut with the broken glaſs.

About ſeven o'clock, a large party went to Newgate, and demanded the perſons of the four men committed for ſetting fire to the Romiſh chapels, but they were told it was not in the power of the keeper to comply with their requeſt: they then broke into Mr. Akerman's houſe, and ſet it on fire, which was done ſo effectually that in a little time the whole of that vaſt building was one continued flame: in the mean time they broke in and releaſed every priſoner, amongſt whom were ſeveral perſons under ſentence of death; ſo deliberately did the priſoners make their eſcape, that they took time to carry off their bedding, and ſuch utenſils as they had in priſon. A man who was to have been executed to-morrow, was ſo affected at the unexpected change in his ſituation, that he fainted away whilſt his friends were knocking off his irons. From hence they went to the public office in Bow ſtreet, the inſide of which they preſently deſtroyed, and burnt the contents, with the office books, &c. in the middle of the ſtreet. Theſe triumphs were ſucceeded by a general illumination, which they compelled the affrighted inhabitants to make through the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

Lord Petre's houſe in Park lane was gutted laſt night by the mob; as was juſtice Hyde's in St. Martin's lane. Mr. Cox, the brewer, in Great Queen ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn fields, and three others in that neighbourhood. Mr. Rainford's country houſe at Hampſtead was likewiſe totally deſtroyed.

It was reported laſt night that more than three thouſand of the mob were gone down to lord

Petre's seat at Thorndon-hall in Essex, with an intent to destroy that beautiful structure.

The new prison and Clerkenwell Bridewell were both on fire when this paper went to press.

Large detachments of the military were posted round the bank all last night.

Whatever may be the future fate of the present petition against the catholic bill, the house disposed of it very judiciously, by deferring it to a future day. To have rejected it, might have been productive of disagreeable consequences in the then temper of the people: to have approved it at the mandate of a tumultuous assembly, would have betrayed a degree of fear unworthy a British senate.

At the destruction of the stock in trade of Mr. Rainford the tallow-chandler on Monday night, a fellow who was very busily employed in throwing the boxes of candles into the fire, archly exclaimed,—"You tallow-chandler to his majesty and the house of commons, and not light up for the king's birth day? Fie for shame! Master Rainford, see what trouble you give your best friends!"

BALTIMORE, *August 25.*

We are assured, by good authority, that on the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock, A. M. a bloody battle was fought within 8 miles of Camden, South-Carolina, between his excellency general Gates, at the head of about 3000 men, 900 of whom were regulars, and the British forces, under the command of earl Cornwallis, consisting of 1800 regulars, and 2400 refugees, &c. The contending armies engaged each other with the greatest fury, and the prospect for some time, was extremely favourable to the American troops, who charged bayonets on the enemy, which obliged them to give ground, and leave some of their artillery in the possession of our advancing troops. But, unfortunately, at this critical moment the premature flight of the militia terminated the conflict in favour of the enemy, an event which hath proved fatal to many of our brave countrymen of the regular troops, 4 or 500 of whom having been killed and taken; amongst them are several valuable officers, whose names we think it prudent to omit for the present. The enemy's loss hath been much more considerable, Lord Cornwallis, or some other British general, it is conjectured, is amongst the slain. Notwithstanding this misfortune, general Gates, whose head-quarters are at Hillsborough, is collecting a force much superior to his late army, and appears resolved to try the fortune of another day.

The Virginians have completed their quota of five thousand men, who are marching, in detachments of five hundred men each, to reinforce general Gates.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

BROKE gaol yesterday evening and made their escape, the three following negroes, to wit: A negro man who was committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 24th of April last, he then called himself DOVER, and said he was the property of Mr. James Lloyd on James river, but on the 25th inst. being examined by a man who said he knew him, he confessed his name to be Isaac, and that he was the property of Methiah Jones, of St. Mary's county, near Point-Lookout, he says he is about 23 years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkable black, and speaks good English, his apparel very bad, he has a small nick in the soft part of his right ear, which was unknown to me when I first advertised him as a runaway. A negro man committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 21st of July last, by the name of GEORGE, the property of John Nelson, (I have been since informed of Frederick county) he is a small fellow, and appears to be young, he is a Guinean, but speaks tolerable good English, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his escape, an old white linen shirt, a country linen ditto, a pair short linen breeches, and a felt hat. And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Anne Adams, committed to my custody on the 10th inst. for poisoning, he is much stricken in years, and talks bad English; had on a country linen shirt, and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the said negroes, and secures them in any gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of one hundred and fifty continental dollars for each, or either of them, and all reasonable charges paid, and if brought home to me, one dollar for every mile above thirty. tf

1 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SLITTING-MILL on Patapsco falls is now in complete order, and at work, where may be had nail rods of any size, equal, if not superior to any slit on the continent. The public will see the great utility this mill is to the state of Maryland, and what they have suffered by her being kept idle these two years past, as they may now be furnished with slit iron at this mill, twelve hundred and fifty pounds per ton cheaper than it could be procured in Baltimore-town before the war to work. They likewise may be supplied with sheet iron of any thickness, by their

1 humble servants, tf

WHETCROFT and M'FADON.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, a bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, has a blaze, hanging mane, and long tail, and is branded on the near buttock I G. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.

1 THOMAS LUCAS.

To be Sold at the Printing-Office,

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed last SESSION of ASSEMBLY.

Forest of Prince-George's, August 27, 1780.

RAN away this morning from the subscriber, near the Brick Church, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 25 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, or thereabouts, a likely lively black fellow, an imported negro, but speaks very good English, boasts much of his family in his own country, it being a common saying with him, that he is no common negro, and is a very remarkable mimic; he has been accustomed to go by water, and will perhaps endeavour to get on board some vessel; has nothing on but a jacket and breeches of country cloth kersey wove, very much wore, the breeches particularly almost rags, no hat nor shirt that I know of. Any person bringing the said negro to the subscriber, or securing him so that I get him again, shall be handsomly rewarded for their trouble. All masters of vessels are requested to stop him if he offers himself to them.

2 RALPH FORSTER.

He has short pinched up feet, as if his toes had been cramped by wearing shoes too small, and steps short, as if he was a little lamed thereby.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never discharged, and who since died insolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass, confirming my title to the said tract of land.

w8 7 ROBERT WILSON.

Frederick county, Maryland.

WHEREAS the subscriber obtained a warrant out of the land-office in the year 1763, which warrant was executed, and a certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rule and practice of said office, and all other requisites complied with; but before the issuing of a patent, he was under the necessity of bringing an action of trespass and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court: These are therefore to give public notice, that after this shall have been advertised eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general assembly for an act to pass, to direct the register of the land-office to issue a patent, or to enable him to prosecute the said suit, in as good and ample a manner as if the said patent had issued.

8w 7 JOHN TRAMMELL.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February last, a chestnut sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this spring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock C D, paces and gallops, and carries her head when rode very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the thief, so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

tf 14 WILLIAM WATSON.

Anne-Arundel county, ss.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending two MULATTO LADS, one named DICK, and the other [illegible] SMITH.

DICK is about 18 or 19 years of age, a scar by one of his eyes, had on [illegible] try linen coat, a blue worsted [illegible] Irish linen shirt, with a large patch on the part, a pair of country made breeches similar to Russia drab, a pair of country trousers, a pair of sheep [illegible] a straw hat covered with tow; he is the property of doctor Warfield. JACK SMITH, 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a set likely fellow, wears his hair neatly cued up; had on and took with him an old broad-cloth coat very dirty, a brown [illegible] ditto, white country jacket, a pair of [illegible] breeches, a pair of old spotted velvet [illegible] country linen shirts, a pair of crocus [illegible] an old felt hat, and a pair of old [illegible] buckles; he is the property of James [illegible] As they are artful chaps, it is more than probable that they will change their cloaths. I conjecture that they will make either to Baltimore-town or Annapolis, and that their intention is either to enlist as soldiers, or endeavour to get on board some vessel that is bound to one of the above places, to some of the [illegible] as they are exceedingly artful and plausible there is no doubt but they will exert every cunning that they are possessed of, to induce those that they converse with to believe that they are not slaves. Whoever will apprehend them and lodge them in any gaol, so that they may get, shall have one thousand dollars for each, and if brought to their masters in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the above reward and reasonable travelling charges paid by

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD,
JAMES HOWARD. 9

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass an act for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and sale from John Starkey, lately deceased, to Joshua Donoho, for conveying and assuring that tract or parcel of land lying in Cecil county called Worth Little which said deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this state.

w8 7 JONATHAN BOOTH.

July 22, 1780.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts.

THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice that the honourable assembly, at their last session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A supplement to the act for the assessment of property," the IVth section whereof is as follows, viz. "*Be it enacted*, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax on them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of [illegible] per cent on the said sums; *and every collector who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts.*"—And, whereas the duty [illegible] joined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order
6 T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

ALL officers of the Maryland line, and all soldiers belonging to the continental army who are within this state, are ordered to repair immediately to the places herein mentioned, those on the eastern shore to Chestertown, and those on the western to this city.

5X U. FORREST, Lieut. col.
And commanding officer.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE in Church-Street.